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BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Portland Tribune.

The Rose, an Emblem of Youth.

This is an emblem, child, for thee,
So beautifully fair;
Thy glowing cheeks, and spirits free,
And brow untouched by care.

'Tis like thee, child; it soon will fade,
And lose its brightest hue;
The hand of time cannot be stayed—
'Twill touch thy beauty too.

'Tis not like thee; thou canst improve
In knowledge and in truth,
In early years thy Savior love,
And worship him in youth.

'Tis not like thee; thou hast within
A soul that never dies—
Which if on earth is cleansed from sin,
Will live beyond the skies. D. C. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Man Mole—A True Tale.

BY WILLIAM CONSTOCK.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
We have marched on.

If the reader has ever heard of the author whose name stands sponsor for this article—and what American has not?—he conceives it will be a sufficient voucher for the truth of the following history. But as future generations may not be so intimately acquainted with his exalted personal virtues, and as the proofs of his integrity may be wholly overlooked while the wrangling literati are contending for the honor of his birth place, he deems it an act of complaisance to posterity to let them know how he came into the possession of the wonderful facts that have elicited this somewhat elongated preface.

Being at sea in a small brig, not far from the Isthmus of Darien—it matters not which ocean we were in, as a hundred miles more or less is of small consequence—I felt a strong desire to bathe in the sea. I rigged out a studding sail boom on the end of the foreyard, and was about leaping from the end of it into the water, when some wag on deck called out, "shark ho! shark alongside!" I was too far gone to recover my equilibrium wholly; but in endeavoring to ret in my position on the bending spar, my feet caught in the tack, and I plunged head foremost into the sea, snapping off the boom, and carrying it with me overboard. When I reached the water, I succeeded in disengaging myself from the rope, but, to my inexpressible horror, I perceived that in the very moment of my descent the brig had been struck by a white squall—her light sails had been carried away, and she was now careering over the billow, with her gunwale in the water, at the rate of twelve knots an hour. Being convinced that she would not attempt to put about, I gave myself up for lost; and having always had a presentment that I should die by *strangulation* without any definite idea of the *manner*, however—I fully believed that my time had come. I did not neglect all possible means of saving myself from such an untoward fate. I clung to the spar which I found capable of bearing me up, and suffered the winds and waves to carry me whithersoever they listed. I was not so far from the land as I had calculated. In the course of a few hours I beheld the top of a high mountain, which seemed to be rising out of the tumultuous waves, like Napoleon from the wrangling anarchy of the French Revolution. I was thrown senseless on the strand. I must have remained in this situation some time. When I revived, I found myself in a little hut, wedged between two high rocks, so small and so rude, that if seen from above, it might have been mistaken for a clump of rubbish that had settled in the gap. Beside me sat a man who beggared description—shall I then attempt to describe him? Certainly, since half a loaf of bread is better than none.—He was about as tall as two dwarfs, each two feet high, and one of them standing on the other's head. His features were large and regular; his head was remarkably round; his eyes were deeply seated in his head, and twinkled like two watch fires in the heart of an enemy's camp. His hair was short, but so much concealed by a singular red cap which glowed like a live coal of fire, that I could not see much of it. He wore a garment made of the same material as his cap. His complexion was as near that of a yellow ochre as any thing to which I can compare it.

"You are alive, then," said he with indifference, when I opened my eyes and looked wistfully about me.

"In which world?" said I, anxiously, and scrutinizing both of my companion's feet.

"Ha! what mean you by that?" said he, with a start. But as my eyes rested on a gourd, a stool, and several other simple household utensils, I became reconciled to my situation.

An explanation now took place. This strange being said he picked me up on the beach, uncertain whether I was dead or alive—that he had brought me to his house for the purpose of recovering me, if possible and if not for dissection. A large knife to which he pointed confirmed his declaration, I thanked him for preserving my life, and told him the story of my misfortunes.

"But," said I, "you must be a physician by profession?"

"I am acquainted with many sciences," said he, "and have established myself in this wilderness spot in order to search out the mysteries of creation undisturbed. I have seen what mortal eye never fathomed before. I am wiser than my kind, and intend that they shall be wise as myself"

"Is not that an ungenerous determination?" inquired I.

"Ungenerous!" cried he, starting from his seat, while the glare of his dress flashed about the appartment like a mirror in the sun—"ha! ha! And let me ask you, young man, since you seem to possess more mind than the generality of your fellows"—I was already half a convert—"let me demand of you what men who have been in advance of the age they lived in, have gained by instructing their fellow creatures? Just as much as the miser who has spent all his days in hoarding up treasure, denying himself every comfort through life to increase his store, and then generously tells his heir how much is in reserve for him. The heir loves the wealth, but hates the owner, and hastens his death by all means in his power, in order to lay hold on the old man's treasures. What was the reward of the artificer who presented Nero with the brazen bull? The man who first discovered the spherical form of the earth, was obliged to flatten it out again, for the benefit of the lords spiritual; Socrates was denounced as an Athiest; and the great Columbus was hooted as a mad-man—his name gave place to that of Amerigo—he was dragged down in chains—and finally died broken hearted! I have pursued a different course.—All that I have learned has been carefully locked in my own bosom, and never shall it be torn thence. I have a right to my own earnings. If I have labored to obtain intellectual treasure, why have not I the same right to it, that a man has to the gold and silver which he has amassed by the sweat of his brow?"

"The cases are not exactly similar," returned I. "If you give away gold and silver, you subtract something from your own coffers. Knowledge is like light. If a man lights his candle by your taper, it subtracts nothing from the blaze."

Here the philosopher flew into a great passion, and asked me if I had the impertinence to undertake to instruct one who had been in the brain pan of creation—had penetrated the very arcanum of nature. As I was very hungry, I humbly asked forgiveness of my rude host, and hinted, in very gentle terms, that my stomach afforded a practicle illustration of Capt. Symm's theory of the earth The philosopher was reconciled, but the consequences were not at all to my wishes. He began to give some hints about his discoveries, and as I unwisely betrayed no interest in them, he was led on, liked a lover by a coy damsel, to tell me much more than the first part of his conversation led me to anticipate. Thus spoke this wonder of the world:—

"When I was a boy, I often perplexed my friends with inquiries about the interior of the earth. They told me it was filled with fire and water. It was in vain that I asked why the water did not put out the fire, or the fire dry up the water. It was all the answer I could get, and that answer was unsatisfactory. I would sometimes take the shovel, and go out into the fields and dig for hours, in order to find out what was inside of the world I was exceedingly perplexed when my career was checked by water; I would bail out the cavity with a cup, but more water would flow in, and I saw that my endeavors were vain. I resolved, that when I was a man I would hire a hole to be dug seven miles deep, not doubting that something strange would be discovered at that distance from the surface. I pondered on these things by day, and dreamed of them at night. I recollect one of my childish theories. It was that the grass was earth's hair, the woods were its whiskers, the water its blood, which always flowed when the earth was deeply wounded—that the rocks were its bones, the North Pole was the crown of its head, the air or winds were its breath, the Deserts of Arabia were its forehead, being destitute of grass and trees—that some high ridge of mountains was its nose, Ætna and Vesuvius were its eyes,—but where was its mouth? Perhaps the Maelstroom, and the earth lived by suction, like large whales. Such were my crude notions at an early age, and when I heard people say that wood was becoming scarce on account of clearings and settlements, I concluded that the earth became bald as it grew older. As I grew up, it became necessary that I should do something for a livelihood, as my parents were poor, and declared they could no longer support me in idleness—Idleness! I who was never without a book in hand—who plunged to the bottom of every subject which has been written upon since the wings of Time were fledged. I ran away from home—I explored every part of the surface of the known world—but it was not until I had reached my thirtieth year that I undertook to make discoveries in the interior of Africa. It is needless to inform you of the various shifts to which I was put, the hardships which I underwent, the persecutions to which I was exposed during my adventurous journey. Then my complexion was as fair as yours The Moors were extremely cruel to me. Other travellers in Africa have not exaggerated their barbarity. To gratify their rapacity, I was plundered and maltreated. Thank your stars, young man, that you were born in a christian country, where there is no such foolish barbarity. ['Egad!' thought I, 'the old man has not been so great a traveller as he pretends.'] But the history of my sufferings would be only a recapitulation of those of other travellers. I had penetrated much farther into the interor than any other traveller whose notes I had read, and was about turning my sunburnt face toward the sea board, when I arrived one evening at the hut of an old negro, who wore a dress similar to mine. I was naturally surprised at his appearance, and asked him where he had procured such a flaming dress. He did not make an immediate reply, but pointed to a mat, on which I seated myself.

"'Where do you come from?' inquired he.

"'From my own country,' answered I, and pointed to the West.

"'Very well,' said my host, 'and when do you go back?'

"'To-morrow.'

"'If you go back to-morrow, how do you expect me to show you where I got this dress?' was his ready reply.

"'I merely requested you to tell me where you obtained it,' said I.

"'It is the skin of a fire animal,' returned he, 'my son got it for me.'

"The thought at once struck me that the negro alluded to an animal which has been long considered fabulous—the salamander.

"'Do you say that the animal who once wore that skin lived in the fire?' inquired I, greatly excited.

"'Why not?' asked he. 'Do not men live on the earth, and worms in the earth? Do not tigers and serpents inhabit the earth? And do not birds live in the air? Do not fishes live in the water? Why not something live in the fire too? You cannot live in the water, like a fish—a fish cannot live on the land, like you. Neither of you can live in the fire; but the creature that lives in the fire cannot live in the water or on the land.'

"'But,' said I, 'I have never seen an animal in the fire.'

"He started up, and pointing toward a small stream that flowed from the Nile, said, 'Do any fish live in that little stream?' He caught up a handful of gravel, and said, 'Are there any worms in this trifle of dirt?' He pointed to a small sand bank in the midst of the river, and said, 'Do any men or beasts live on that little island? No. There is not enough of either to support life.—All the fire that you have ever seen was like that small river, this handful of sand, and you uninhabited island. Perhaps you never looked at a fire that had been steadily blazing for a month. Do you suppose animal life could be nourished by such trifling fires as you have seen? Musquitoes are not bred from a gourd full of water that stands a couple of hours in the sun: If you would see salamanders—such as inhabit yon bright sun that is just sinking from our view you must go to the eternal fires inside of the world, which are as constant and lasting as the air, the land and the river.' I was staggered by this reasoning.

"I recollected that on one occasion when I was reclining on the side of Mount Ætna, I heard noises within, which I imagined must be made by animated creatures. I was now doubly curious to know where the skin of the salamander could be found, and whether I could get a peep at the animal himself. 'Go to sleep!' replied the old man to all my inquiries—'Go to sleep, son of the white cloud! and in the morning you will be sufficiently rested to—no matter what.—Sleep!' In spite of my burning curiosity, I feigned, and, at length, realized the curdling of my thoughts in slumber. I awoke refreshed on the following morning, and a tall young negro stood before me, clothed from head to foot in the flaming skins of salamanders. He briefly stated that his father had sent him to convey me to a large cavity which led to the bowels of the earth, and that if I was disposed he would accompany me immediately. I embraced him with transport, and he cordially returned my caresses. We walked about four miles, before we arrived at a high, white rock. A deep branch of the river ran along by the side of the rock. Here the youth paused, and signified that we had arrived at the door of the earth 'Indeed, friend,' said I, inexpressibly dissappointed, 'it will puzzle you and me to open it.' He laughed vociferously, and then led me down to the river's brink. Still no passage presented itself. He then told me that I should be obliged to plunge down into the river, swim a few yards under the rock, and rise on the inside, where was a clear open space. I looked keenly at the young man. There was nothing but frankness and candor in his countenance. Had he been a Moor, I should have still mistrusted him. But he prepared to lead the way, and that, of course, fully assured me. He plunged into the river; he was lost to my sight five minutes, before I ventured to follow him. I did not dive perpendicularly enough, and, in endeavoring to swim under the rock, soon brought up against its rough side. I however persevered, and grappling some long grass which grew upon the rock, drew myself downward until I felt a shelf. I slid under it, and swam with all my might, for I was nearly suffocated. I should say I swam six yards before I began to rise. When I came to the surface, I found out the advantage of my companion's dress; it feebly lit up the rocky hall into which I had forced myself. The cell was not more than twenty feet square, and its rocky sides were very uneven.—The water occupied about one half of the area, and the remainder was a somewhat insecure foothold. But the young man led the way to a passage which sloped gradually downward; this passage was so narrow that I could scarcely squeeze through it. Poor Dr. Mitchell would have been completely cut off from these valuable discoveries, and a poor criminal who had sought shelter there might have defied all the aldermen in the universe. ['There old Reed would have had the advantage,' chuckled I.] We passed along this narrow passage at a slow pace, for the distance of half a mile, and right glad was I when we emerged into an open space when I should conjecture was about one hundred yards over. The bottom of it, however, was of soft, yellow clay, and water trickled from above, rendering the place damp and uncomfortable. My companion now made some remarks on the cell in which we were, and told me to follow him along the edge of the wall, where the stone and slabs of rock rendered the footing solid. We passed to the farther side of the cavern, where was an abrupt descent of about forty feet. I could not yet see what lay beyond us. My guide took a thong out of his bosom, and made it fast to a rock. We lowered ourselves down by it, and now stood upon a rocky bottom. I concluded that we were now about a quarter of a mile below the surface of the earth. Streams of water were running along in little rills by our sides; but the light shed by my companion's garments enabled us to keep dry shod. We were now passing along a rocky alley not more than twelve feet wide, and about fifty feet deep. It at first appeared to run in a horisontal direction, but gradually inclined downward, until it become so steep that I could scarcely keep my feet. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of anything which I had yet seen. Any one who has travelled among crags, precipices, and mire, may form a correct idea of our journey so far. After following this alley upward of a mile, it took a circutous direction, much like a cork-screw. A drizzling mist now wet us to the skin. I got several falls.—We reached the bottom of this winding passage, and then crossed a sort of plain covered with pebble stones, to the depth of eighteen inches generally, but on the large rocks they lay but thinly. Several very large, long legged spiders of a greenish hue, and a little, active snake, fled at our approach. No other living thing was observed. The atmosphere now appeared dry and healthy; but after walking half a mile, we came to a number of black rocks, about six feet high, jumbled together in our path. We threaded them as speedily as possible, but the descent grew steeper every moment and the appearance of things fast underwent a change. My guide had stooped behind a rock to pluck a piece of sharp stone from his foot, and my path being shaded, I ran against a strong cobweb, which gave way, and a rattling sound which immediately followed alarmed me exceedingly. My guide came briskly up, and I discovered that the noise was simply occasioned by the falling of some pieces of slate to which one end of the cobweb had been attached. This trifling incident, however, was not without its important consequences, for on approaching the side of the passage to see what had occasioned my fright I saw a yellow substance growing along the edges of the lateral rocks, which emitted an agreeable odor. On tasting it, I percieved that it possessed the flavor of old cheese, mingled with that of the common parsnip. I ate heartily of it. [Here I interrupted the narrator by saying I wished I were there now—he took the hint, and handed me a cold broiled fish, went on] I ate some of this stuff, and I and my black guide went forward. We soon came to a pond of black water, across which we were forced to swim, but so renovated did I feel after the exploit that I make no doubt its qualities were highly medicinal. Not to be too minute, we journeyed on through various scenes of a strange and interesting nature, until I judged we were ten miles below the surface of the earth. We had seen many singular spiders, lizards, and serpents, and one four footed creature of a copper complexion, without hair, about the size of a cat, but three times the length of that animal, making up in length what it lacked in height and thickness. This animal was exceedingly active; it sprang to the top of a rock, and made a grating noise at us, as though it were rubbing its two jaws together. Time would fail me, should I attempt to give an account of the various appearances of the stones, earths, and minerals which we had passed in our downward course. The atmosphere was now filled with a kind of blue mist. Strange feelings assailed me, and I had prepared my mind for seeing or hearing something wonderful, when, as we were crossing a sort of rocky court, a stream of blue fire, about four feet broad, suddenly shot out of an aparture in the wall, and continued to play upon the opposite side for about five minutes, accompanied with a loud, screaming noise, which sounded much like the friction of an enormous cart wheel against the axle. This shed such a flood of light around, that we could see our way to a great distance ahead. There seemed to be a succession of low stone arches, rough of course, through which we must next direct our way.—All this time we were descending, large stones giving way from beneath, and after rolling a great distance, bringing up with a loud noise against some invisable obstacle. At length we spied a fire twinkling at a great distance from us. We were obliged to diverge through a low opening, in order to approach it. We walked about a mile, before a general light was shed upon the objects around us, by which we could see our way with perfect clearness. I was exceedingly startled by a long animal that crawled out of a pile of red clay, and ran across our path. He seemed to bear the same affinity to the clay from which he had emerged, that a maggot does to the cheese, being of the same color as the pile itself. He was about a foot high, ten feet in length and as limber as an eel; he had at least a dozen legs on each side. Before we had reached the fire, about a dozen strange animals, about three feet high, with a round body, like a green spider, and only two legs, which were long and slender, scampered off, out of our way, making a noise similar to the hiccups, only much louder. As we drew near the fire, which I can give no other appellation but that of a tempest of flame spreading over at least a hundred acres, wreathing, shooting, and flaring, a confused noise saluted our ears, so shrill, so loud, and so horrible, that I implored my guide to turn off in another direction.

"'Stay a few moments,' was his reply, 'and you will become accustomed to it.' I obeyed, and soon felt able to move on.

"'See! see! There is your fire animal!' cried he, pointing upward. I looked, and saw a creature in a column of flame waving to and fro, without wings, but apparently buoyed up by the flame; he was about three feet and a half long: I have not language to describe his shape. He was without legs, but the lower part of his body tapered off like the tail of a crocodile. He continually bent nearly double; and straightened himself out again. This, and repeatedly whirling round, seemed to be all the motions of which he was capable. His head seemed to be furnished with something like the gills of a fish, which continually swelled and contracted, as if he were quaffing flame His eyes were black, and placed on each side of his head, but his body glowed like a crimson paper bag, with a strong light inside of it. He evidently saw us, but carefully avoided coming out of the flame. He was soon carried away by a gust of flame into the center of the fire, making a cloud crackling noise as he went, like alders on the coals. Many more of these flaming creatures whirled by us as we stood within a hundred yards of the fire; but we had not so distinct a view of them as of the first

"I was convinced that the sala manders were not the authors of the noise which we heard, and at the suggestion, my guide turned down a passage between enormous columns of blue stone. We walked about half a mile, before the passage widened. We stood in an area of about six hundred yards in width. Furious noises, like the rushing of winds, mysterious whisperings, sudden jars, sounds like the falling of timber, the smiting of pewter dishes together, and the grating of files were heard. Something resembling a huge bunch of greens stood by the side of a pyramidical column, and stirred frequently, as if something concealed beneath it. Suddenly, a huge creature, at least twenty feet long, sprung out from behind it. He had two legs which were long, and joined to the body at the breast; his hinder parts, which resembled the tail of a crocodile, dragged after him on the ground. His neck was half as long as his body, and he advanced holding his head erect and looking around in every direction. When he saw us, he made a sound like the letting off of steam, and held up one of his paws toward us. My companion stooped to pick up a large stone to throw at the monster, when he spread a pair of wings and flew off toward a fire in the neighborhood; we saw him plunge into the edge of the flame, and seize upon the salamander. The animal struggled to escape, and made his crackling noise so vehemently, that it was heard distinctly above the confused jargon around us. A number of strange animals, making various noises, were running about: but before I had time to remark particularly on either of them, a loud roaring surprised us, and we saw the earth and rocks over our heads giving way.—We fled precipitately. An avalanche of several acres fell crashing and thundering among the salamanders and other animals—water, earth and stones, were jumbled together. My guide and I now prepared for our return journey. Before setting out, we discovered two or three salamanders which had been killed by the flying monster. My companion divested them of their glowing hides, which he made a present to me, for which I thanked him with tears of gratitude, for I had not then become quite a misanthrope, and counted largely on the fame I should acquire by my discoveries. While we were retracing our steps, we saw many new and singular animals, but none elicited so much attention as a little, fat thing about two feet high, with a shell on its body, running about and crying 'Bah, bah!'—It seemed to be quite tame, and bore a near resemblance to the human figure; not so near, however, as to mislead any one. On coming to a pool of water, I stooped down to quench my burning thirst. No sooner had I touched my lips to the element, than I started back as if a thousand needles had pricked them, for such was the sensation which I felt. But on starting back I put my hand on something which felt very much like bones. I called my companion, and we examined them. We made out a human skeleton complete. Yes, a human skeleton nearly ten miles below the surface of the earth!—Who could it be? My companion was wholly at a loss. There was no tradition of any person who had ever penetrated these dismal precincts until very lately. The aperture had been discovered only five years before. Whose, then, could the skeleton be? While we both stood gazing upon these melancholy remains of a previous adventurer, I caught a glimpse of something close at his side, which I soon discovered to be a pocket book. I seized it. It was mouldy and and satured with the damp dews of the place;—but on opening it, a thrill of surprise run the gamut of my nerves, when I read in a plain, bold hand, the words, 'Mungo Park.' 'Here then!' cried I, kneeling by the side of the fleshless bones—'here, then, didst thou yield up thy adventurous spirit, thou long lost favorite of my boyish years! Thou who first inspired me with a traveller's ardor—whose writings inspirited me with the resolution to undertake greater things than man ever dreamed of before—here, without a friend to ease thy mortal agony—here, where no human eye could mark thy exit—in the midst of monsters and poisonous waters,—thy great soul rendered itself into the hands of its Maker!'—I wept like a child. How he had ever discovered the clue to these dark and fearful regions, I could not imagine. But he had discovered it. I have but little more to add. I regained the upper air in safety, and since that day I have been a wanderer. But on undertaking to give a naval officer a succinct account of these adventures, and immediately on my reaching the sea coast, he called me a liar, a fool, and a madman. I then resolved that I would lock my superior knowledge in my own breast; but having seen in you something congenial with my own nature and feelings, I have ventured to make you my confidant."

Thus finished the experienced traveller his wonderful relation, and I was as much gratified by his tale, as I was flattered by his encomiums on myself. The fate of Mungo Park is at length known—and editors of newspapers would do well to copy the account of his death, in order to relieve the minds of the public generally, and to satisfy his family, if any of them are still living. For further particulars the reader is recommended to call at the half way house on the Isthmus of Darien.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have been assembled, in your respective halls of legislation, under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years, must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his private fortune, may tender seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the disposition of the representatives of the States and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes have taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress—it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them—I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interest of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations.—The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. On the breaking out of the war of the revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 270,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into the market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family, and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquests. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and thereby to introduce into their depths the light of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions.—The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but at the same time I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing, are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year.—The balance in the Treasury on the 4th day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several Acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the 4th of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury Notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue reduced as it is amount burdened with debt, and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the 4th of March last was 33,429,616 59 dollars, of which $24,210,300 will be required during the current year, and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two millions five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty two dollars and ninety eight cents, the especial objects of which will be seen by reference to the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts for customs for the last three quarters of the last year, amounted to 12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of 1,236,780 dollars per month.—A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to monthly receipt from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year, from the fourth of March $28,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at $2,630,000; and from miscellaneous sources at $170,000;—making an aggregate of available fund within the year of $14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months, Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the sixth census $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $3,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,340,000. The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period consist of about $694,000 of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources of $3,800,000, making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next of $4,045,000.

In order to supply the wants of Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of the best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833 commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent circumstances, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, and which will then be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very object they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, and will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent, depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency uniform in value, which is of so great importance to the essential interests of society;—and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends.

So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of using it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surplusses, from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering.—In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail on the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to.—The public revenues, on being removed from the Bank of the United States, under an order of the late President, were placed in selected Banks, which actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same.

Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States under a temporary infatuation were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium consisting almost exclusively of paper produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16,000,000. And the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus crowded into the short space of three years upwards of twenty-three years purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created, shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove resistless.

Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests in the creation of any new agent, so as to place them so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitation in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised the *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor to the Chair of State unequalifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment, on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing Sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successfully condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted.

As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the U. S. Bank charter which expired in 1811, had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded it, is only the fact fantastical; and whether the U. S. Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful.

As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, which operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of transformation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public monies, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unpalatable condemnation.

What is now to be regarded as the judgement of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared—and while the Sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, no other scheme of finance seemed to have been contrasted in favor thereof, who have come more immediately from our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as the best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I am ready to concur with the adoption of such a system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country—a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connexion with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government; a consent which might, in the present exigency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the States, as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of the tender. Such a measure addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to obtain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country will once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and in some measure inseparately connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burthens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would secure an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States.—As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of Government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can see nothing more than well-deserved reproach from the situation to which the pressure of the finances now subjects them.

And, while I must repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guaranty to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress, as the trustee for the States; and its exercise, as for the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require.

In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions far too most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by those in the creation of this Government, if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States it would effect the relief to a great extent of the citizens from a heavy burden of taxation, which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more, as it should ever be lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree.

So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and diversified action upon legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of bonus operations of any fiscal agency having these proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by congress, would well deserve its gravest ratio. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the public sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into alleged frauds practiced in connexion with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities in that Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $100 000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam on the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles, but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations if the genius and enterprise of our fellow citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and on the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world and in nowise unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regular organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should a necessity for one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency for the introduction of discipline both promptly and efficiently. All that it is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficiency of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden emergency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I do not not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions, that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the first of July next, $81,666 66 1-4, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of $60,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole $150,666 66 1-4. To meet these payments there is within the control of the Department, the sum of $28,040, leaving a deficit of $121,666 66 1-4. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan, having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance, in connection with this branch of the public service may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that Department beyond the means of payment at its command, cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure of its own revenues, deficiences therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of the Government. It must therefore be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that department shall continue under its present embarrassment. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that if the department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is ever more exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select, the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it, therefore, proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person, whom I may bring to their notice in the regular for a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow—I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as in my judgment will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase.—Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as on the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in communicating the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interest. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That the differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonable to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds; to extract obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1841.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 8, 1841.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in Augusta on the 24th of March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the STATE HOUSE, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY THIRD DAY OF JUNE NEXT, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor, at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and each plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and all other towns and the cities of Portland and Bangor, two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the Legislature, by the late Apportionment.

All democratic editors in the State are requested to publish this notice, until the time of holding the Convention.

By order of the Committee of the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

CAUCUS.

The Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday the twelfth inst. at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Augusta the 23d inst. for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.

Per order of the Town Committee.

June 1st, 1841.

Democratic Caucus!

The **Democrats of Buckfield** are requested to meet at the Town House on **Saturday the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.**, to choose *two delegates* to attend the State Convention.

By order of the Town Committee.

Buckfield, June 4, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL. Mr. White, of Kentucky was elected Speaker on the first ballot, and M. St. Clair Clark, was elected Clerk on the third ballot. F. O. J. Smith was the regularly nominated candidate, and received the highest number of votes the two first ballots but "couldn't come it quite." Clark is said to be an old and consistent Federalist, and his election to the Clerkship is in perfect accordance with the system which the Whigs have adopted, to appoint none to office but the "faithful."

☞ The length of President Tyler's Message and the unexpected crowd of advertisement prevents our giving a summary of news, or any other matter, prepared for this number. We shall endeavor, however, to make amends next week.

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH BESSE,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Paris, March 2, 1841. JAMES BOWKER.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, May 15, 1841.

WHEREAS an Act, entitled an Act, relative to the collection of State Taxes and assessments made by County Commissioners, passed February 17, 1836, provides that whenever a State Tax has been lawfully assessed on any township or tract of land, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall within three months from the assessment by the Legislature publish said assessment three weeks successively in the newspaper of the printer to the State, and in some newspaper printed in the County where such land may lie, if such newspaper there be;—thereon notifying all persons interested in such lands, that the same are holden and encumbered to the State for the payment of the assessments thereon and for the repayment of all such sums as the State may have paid to discharge any taxes or rates assessed by County Commissioners. And that if any State Tax upon any township or tract of land which shall have been advertised as aforesaid together with the interest, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, to be computed from the expiration of one year from the date of the Act of assessment, shall not have been paid into the State Treasury for the space of four years next after passing the Act of assessment by the Legislature, or if any sum advanced to the County Treasurer or credited by the State as aforesaid for the payment of any assessed by the Tax County Commissioners upon such townships or tract together with the interest required thereon as aforesaid, shall not have been paid into the State Treasury within four years from the giving of credit to said County Treasurer on the State's Books as aforesaid, then in either such case said township or tract shall be wholly forfeited and vest in the State, free and quiet from all claims by any former owner or owners, and the same shall be held and owned by the State by a title perfect and indefeasable. And whereas an Act entitled an Act to apportion and assess upon the inhabitants of this State a Tax of two hundred and one thousand six hundred eighty three dollars and fifty cents, passed April 17, 1841, provides that the townships and other tracts of land included and described in the following schedule shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged in said schedule.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of said Acts, the proprietors and all other persons interested in the townships and other tracts of unimproved land described in said schedule, are hereby notified that unless the Taxes for the year 1841 assessed as therein charged are paid within one year from the date of the Act of assessment, said taxes will then be subject to interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and if not paid together with interest as aforesaid within four years from the date of the Act of assessment aforesaid, then said townships and other tracts of land will be wholly forfeited to the State.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

No. 1, North Division	Twenty-five dollars seventy-two cents,
No. 2, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 25 72
No. 3, do. do.	Sixteen dollars sixty-eight cents, 14 51
No. 4, do. do.	Sixteen dollars sixty-eight cents, 16 68
Strip north of No. 3, N. Divis.	Five dollars twenty-six cents, 16 68
do. do. 4, do.	Five dollars twenty-six cents, 5 26
No. 7, South Division,	Five dollars fifty-seven cents, 5 26
No. 8, do. do.	Two dollars sixty cents, 5 57
No. 10, adj Steuben,	Six dollars fifty-seven cents, 2 60
No. 16, Middle Division,	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 6 57
No. 21, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 22, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty one cents, 14 51
No 25, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 32, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No 33, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 34, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 35, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 39 do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 40, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty-one cents, 14 51
No. 41, do. do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
Batter Island,	Two dollars seventy-eight cents, 2 78
Eagle do.	Two dollars nine cents, 2 09
Sgt. Head and Bear do.	One dollar fifty cents, 1 50
Beech do.	Eighty-four cents, 84
Hog do.	One dollar fifty cents, 1 30
Brombury do.	One dollar twenty-two cents, 1 22
Pond and Western do.	Thirty-eight cents, 38
Little Spr. Head do.	Thirty-five cents, 35
Pond do.	One dollar twenty cents, 1 20
Calf do.	Seventy-four cents, 74
West Black do.	Twenty-two cents, 22
East Black do.	Twenty-two cents, 22
Placentia do.	Thirty-six cents, 36
Long do.	Seventy-two cents, 72
Old Harbor do.	Twenty-two cents, 22
Marshall's do.	One dollar nine cents, 1 09
Great Duck do.	Seven cents, 07
Matinicus do.	Two dollars sixteen cents, 2 16
Pickering's do.	Eighty-seven cents, 87

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

No. 14, East Division,	Twenty-three dollars ninety-two cents, 23 92
No. 38, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 39, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 24, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 14 50
No. 26, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 11 60
No 27, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 14 50
No. 23, do. do. W. half,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 11 60
No 23, do. do. E. half,	Five dollars eight cents, 8 70
No. 17, Middle Division,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 5 08
No. 18, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 7 25
No. 19, do. do.	Twelve dollars thirty-two cents, 8 70
No. 24, do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 12 32
No. 25, do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 29, do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 17 40
No. 30, do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety five cents, 15 95
No. 31, do. do.	Eighteen dollars eighty-five cents, 15 95
No. 36, do. do.	Twenty-four dollars sixty-five cents, 18 85
No. 37, do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety five cents, 24 65
No. 42, do. do.	Twenty-three dollars ninety-two cents, 15 95
No. 43, do. do.	Twenty-four dollars sixty-five cents, 23 92
No. 5, North Division,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 24 65
No. 6, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 8 70
Two mile strip N. of No. 5,	Two dollars eighteen cents, 11 60
Two mile strip N. of No. 6,	Two dollars eighteen cents, 2 18
No. 1, R. 1, N Bingham Pur.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 1 18
No. 3, R. 1, do. do. Hinkley's,	Eighteen dollars eighty-five cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 2, do. do. Dyer's,	Twenty dollars thirty cents, 18 85
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. Wait's,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 20 30
No. 3, R. 2, do. do. Taltmadge	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 17 40
N. half No. 1, R. 3, N. B. Pur.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 15 95
S. half No. 1, R. 3, do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
No. 1, R. 4, Vanceboromogh,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 7 25
Half No 5, R. 1, Lemox,	Eighteen dollars seventy cents, 14 50
W. half No. 6, R. 1, Amherst,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 8 70
East half No. 6, R. 1,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
East half No. 6, R. 2,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 7 25
N. E quarter No. 7, R. 2, N. B. Purchase,	Three dollars sixty-three cents, 8 70
1 No. 7, R 2, N. Bingham Purchase,	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 2 63
S. half No. 9, R. 2, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 10 15
N. half No. 9, R. 2, do do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No 8, R. 3, North Bing. Pur.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 8 70
No. 9, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 17 40
No. 10, R. 3, do. do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 11 60
No. 11, R. 3, do. do. do.	Five dollars seven cents, 15 95
W. pt. No. 9, R. 4, N. B Pur., Danforth,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 5 70
E. pt. N. 9, R. 4, N. B. Purchase,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 8 70

COUNTY OF KENNEBECK.

Clinton Gore,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 14 50
Territory N of Albion,	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 11 60

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Andover North Surplus,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 10 15
Andover West Surplus,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 2, S. of Rumford,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
A, R. 1,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
B,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
A, B, 2,	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
C,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
C surplus,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 4, R. 1, W. Bing. Pur.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
" 5, R 1, do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
" 4, R. 2, do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 50
" 5, R. 2, do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
" 4, R. 3, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
" 5, R. 3, do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
" 4, R. 4, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
" 5, R. 4, do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
E. half No. 5, R. 5, do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

No. 4, R. 8, N. of Waldo Pat.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 8, R. 8, do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 5, R 9, do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
N half No. 6, R. 9, do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
S. hf. No 6, R. 9, do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 3, R. 5, Bingham Pur.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 2, R. 6, do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
A, R. 9, W. from E. line State,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 1, R. 9, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 4, R. 9, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
A, R. 10, do. do. do. E. hf.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
A, R 10, do. do. do. W. hf.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 1, R. W. fm E. line St.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R. 10, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 3, R. 10, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
A, R. 11, do. do. do.	Twenty dollars thirty cents, 20 30
B. R. 11, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 1, R. 11, do. do. do.	Twenty dollars thirty cents, 20 30
A, R. 12, do. do. do. S. hf.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
A, R. 12 do. do. do. N hf.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 1, R. 12, do. do. S. 2-3	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 1, R. 12, do. do. do. N. 1-3	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 2, R. 12, do. do. do.	Twenty dollars thirty cents, 20 30
No. 3, R. 12, do. do. do. E. hf.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 3, R. 12, do do. do. W. hf.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
A 2, R 13 & 14, do do do Lake Gore Tract,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
A, R. 11, W. from E. line State,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
A, R. 14, W. from E State,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
A, R. 13, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 14, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
Middlesex Canal,	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
E. half No. 3, R. 14 and 15,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
W. half No. 6, R. 14 and 15,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
E. half Sebomook,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
Day's Academy Grant, East of Moosehead Lake,	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
Sugar Island,	Two dollars ninety cents, 2 90
Farm Island,	Seventy-three cents, 73
Deer Island,	Twenty-nine cents, 29
No. 6, near Berlin	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 4, N. part Bing. Pur.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 4, R. 2, Bingham Purchase,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
No 3, R. 2, do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
S. ½ No 4, R. 3, do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
D,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
E,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 2, R. 1, W. Bing. Pur.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 3, R. 1, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. do.	Twenty one dollars seventy-five cents, 21 75
No. 3, R. 2, do. do. do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
N. ½ No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
S. ½ No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 2, R. 3. do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 3, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
N. ½ No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
S. ½ No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
N ½ No 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
S 2-3 No 1, R 6, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
W ½ No 2, R. 6, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

No. 1, R. 2, Bing. Pur. West of Kennebec river,	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
No. 3, R. 3, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 1-2 4, R. 3, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No, 3, R. 4, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 4, R. 4, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 3, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 4, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 6, do. do. do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents, 21 75
E. pt. No. 2, R. 6, do. do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
Crocker's pt.	One dollar forty-five cents, 1 45
W. pt. No. 2. R. 6, do. do. do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
Johnson's mt.	One dollar forty-five cents, 1 45
No. 3, R. 6, Bing. Pur. West of Kennebec River,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 4, R. 6, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 5. R. 6, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 1, R. 7, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 2, R. 7, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 3, R. 7, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 4, R. 7, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 5, R. 7, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 6, R. 7, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 1, R. 3, Bing. Pur. East of Kennebec river,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 1, R. 6, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
S. pt. No. 1, R. 1, N. of Bing. Pur. Taunton & Raynham.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
N. pt. No. 1, R. 1, N. B. Pur. strip N. Taunton & Raynham,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
S. pt. No. 2, R. 1, N. Bing. Pur. Sandwich Academy,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
N pt No 2, R 1, N Bing. Pur. strip N. Sandwich Academy,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
N. 3, R 1, N. Bingham Pur. Lond Pond,	Twenty-seven dollars fifty-five cents, 27 55
No. 4, R 1, do. do. do. Moose River,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 5, R 2, do do do Ethenne,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 1, R 2, do do do Tombegan,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R 2, do do do. Brassua,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
No 3, R 2, do do do Thorndike,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
Pt. 4, R 2, do do do. Granted soldiers,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No 5, R 2, do do do. Dennis,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 1, R 3, do. do. do. West, Middlesex,	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 15 95
Pt. 2, R 3, do do do. Soldiers,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No 5, R 3, do do do Sandy bay,	Two dollars ninety cents, 2 90
No 1, R 4, do do do. Plymouth,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 50
1-2 No.2, R 4, do do do Pittston,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
2-3 No. 2, R 4, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
W. half Seboomook,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

No. 1, R. 2, Bing. Pur. West of Kennebec river,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 2, R. 2, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 1, R. 3, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Sixteen dollars twenty-four cents, 16 24
No. 3, R. 3, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 1-2 4, R. 3, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No, 3, R. 4, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 4, R. 4, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents, 21 75
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 15 50
No. 3, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 4, R. 5, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 6, do. do. do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents, 21 75
E. pt. No. 2, R, 6, do. do. do. Crocker's pt.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
W. pt. No. 2. R. 6, do. do. do. Johnson's mt.	One dollar forty-five cents, 1 45
No. 3, R. 6, Bing. Pur. West of Kennebec River,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 4, R. 6, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 5. R. 6, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 1, R. 7, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 2, R. 7, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
No. 3, R. 7, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 4, R. 7, do. do. do.	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
No. 5, R. 7, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 6, R. 7, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 1, R. 3, Bing. Pur. East of Kennebec river,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 2, R. 3, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R. 4, do. do. do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R. 4, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 1, R. 5, do. do. do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
No. 2, R. 5, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 1, R. 6, do. do. do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
S. pt. No. 1, R. 1, N. of Bing. Pur. Taunton & Raynham.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
N. pt. No. 1, R. 1, N. B. Pur. strip N. Taunton & Raynham,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
S. pt. No. 2, R. 1, N. Bing. Pur. Sandwich Academy,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
N pt No 2, R 1, N Bing. Pur. strip N. Sandwich Academy,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
N. 3, R 1, N. Bingham Pur. Lond Pond,	Twenty-seven dollars fifty-five cents, 27 55
No. 4, R 1, do. do. do. Moose River,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 5, R 2, do do do Ethenne,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 1, R 2, do do do Tombegan,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 2, R 2, do do do. Brassua,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
No 3, R 2, do do do Thorndike,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
Pt. 4, R 2, do do do. Granted soldiers,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No 5, R 2, do do do. Dennis,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 1, R 3, do. do. do. West, Middlesex,	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 15 95
Pt. 2, R 3, do do do. Soldiers,	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No 5, R 3, do do do Sandy bay,	Two dollars ninety cents, 2 90
No 1, R 4, do do do. Plymouth,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 50
1-2 No.2, R 4, do do do Pittston,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
2-3 No. 2, R 4, do. do. do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
W. half Seboomook,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

No. 3, R 1, N. Bingham Pur.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 4, R, 1, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
W. hf. No. 6, R 2, N. of Bingham Purchase,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
No. 6, R 3, do. do. do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
3-4 No. 7, R 3, do. do. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
S W 1-4 No 6, R 4, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
3-4 No. 6, R 4, do. do. do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 7, R 4, do. do. do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 15 95
No. 4, Riv. T. do. do. do.	Fifty-eight dollars, 58 00
No. 2, R 8, N. Woldo Pat.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
E. 1-2 No. 3, R 8, do do do.	Two dollars ninety cents, 2 90
No. 2, R 9, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 3, R 9, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
S. 1-2 A, R 6, W. from East line State,	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 50
N. 1-2 A, R 6, do do do	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
S. 1-2 No. 1, R 6, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
N. 1-2 No. 1, R 6, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 2, R 6, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
S. 1-2 No. 3, R 6, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
Pt N 1-2 No 3, R 6, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
A, R 7, do do do.	Fifteen dollars ninety five cents, 15 95
No. 1, R 7, do do do.	Twenty-one dollars seventy-five cents, 21 75
No. 2, R 7, do do do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 3, R 7, do do do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 6, R 7, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 7, R 7, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
A, R 8, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 1, R 8, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
S. 1-2 No. 2, R 8, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 8 70
N. 1-2 No. 2 R 8, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 11 60
E. 1-2 No. 2, R 8, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 11 60
No. 4, R 8, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 5, R 8, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
Pt. No. 2, Indian Purchase,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No. 3, do do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
Z. N. No. 2, Indian Pur.	Two dollars ninety cents, 2 90
R 8, Hopkins' Acad. Grant,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
Jarvis Gore,	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
Pt. No. 4, Indian Pur.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK.

No 1, R 1, Gore E of Weston,	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
Danforth's tract,	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No. 9, Geenwood's survey,	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 1, R 2, Fowler & others,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
No. 2, R 2, Pickering's,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
No 3, R 3, Morrill & Pickering	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
A, R 2,	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
Williams' College Grant,	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
Belfast Academy do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
Framingham Acad. do	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
Portland Acad do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
Deerfield & Westfield Acad. do.	Thirteen dollars five cents, 13 05
Town of Plymouth do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
General Eaton's do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
Mars Hill Township,	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
D, R 2, W. of E. line of State;	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
½ E. R 2, do do do.	Seven dollars twenty-five cents, 7 25
B, R 2, do do do.	Seventeen dollars forty cents, 17 40
No. 1, R 3, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 8, R 3, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
Part No. 1, R 3, do do do. (Nichols' Academy)	Four dollars thirty-five cents, 4 35
S. ½ No. 2, R 3, W. of E. line St.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
N. ½ No. 2, R. 3, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
No 3, R 3, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
2-3 S pt. No. 4, R 3, do do do.	Eight dollars seventy cents, 8 70
1-3 N pt. No. 4, R 3, do do do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
No 7, R 3, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
A, R 4, do do do:	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
S. ½ No. 1 R 4, do do do.	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
N. ½ No. 1 R 4, do do do.	Eleven dollars sixty cents, 11 60
No. 2, R 4, do do do.	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
No. 5, R 4, do do do.	Fifteen dollars ninety-five cents, 15 95
S. part A, No. 5, do do do.	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
Chamberlain's	Five dollars eighty cents, 5 80
N. part A, R 5, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
Fisk & Bridge,	Ten dollars fifteen cents, 10 15
N. half No. 1, R 5, do do do	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
H. Read,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
S. half No. 1, R 5, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
Fiske and Bridge,	Twenty-three dollars twenty cents, 23 20
W. half No. 2, R 5, do do do.	Fourteen dollars fifty cents, 14 50
No. 7, R 5, do do do.	

S. KINGSBERY, *Treasurer.*

[The Ellsworth Bee, Eastport Sentinel, Kennebec Journal, Oxford Democrat, Somerset Journal, Bangor Whig, Piscataquis Herald and Franklin Register will copy the above and charge to State.]

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Paris, June 8th 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Court of County Commissioners holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1840, assessed upon Townships Letter C. Surplus and Andover North Surplus, in said County, for the repair of the County road passing through said townships, the following tax, to wit:—

On 12,206 acres of land in Letter C. Surplus a tax of four and one half cents per acre, amounting to the sum of $183 09

On 15,960 acres of land in Andover North Surplus a tax of five cents per acre, amounting to the sum of $798 00

Amounting in the whole to the sum of $981 09

And the same sums assessed upon each of said townships or tracts of land are to be applied to the repair of that part of said road lying in said townships respectively. The Commissioners appointed James F. Bragg, Jr. of Andover, Agent to receive and expend said money in the repair of said road and defraying the necessary expenses attending the same.

The proprietors or owners of each of said townships or tracts of land are hereby respectively requested to pay the tax assessed on said townships or tracts of land, as aforesaid, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County, or to his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said tax is paid within that time so much of the land in said townships or tracts of land on which the tax remains unpaid as will pay said tax and all necessary intervening charges, will be sold at public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the ninth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said
3w5 County of Oxford.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 4th Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON the petition of James Hersey, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Abel Procter, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered,—

That the said petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w5 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one—

JAMES HERSEY, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Abel Proctor, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w5 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

WOOL!! WOOL!!

THE subscribers will purchase **3000 POUNDS** of clean FLEECE WOOL, and pay cash, corn, or Washburn's Mills, North Paris.

They would also say that having closed their business in trade, they wish every one indebted to make immediate payment.

EBENEZER DRAKE.
JOHN GARDNER.

North Paris, June 4th, 1841. 3w6

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Portland Pallasium.

PART COTTON.

Once upon a certain time, a gentleman purchased a piece of goods for his wife, which he supposed a superior article of the kind, manufactured wholly of silk; but it so happened that it was presented to a young lady, a resident for a short time in his family, for examination, and she pronounced it "part cotton," which proved to be a fact. From this originated the by-word, "*part cotton;*" and whenever any thing is exhibited, not genuine, or what it was represented to be, the by-word has been applied, "part cotton."

I have sometimes called at a store to purchase cloth; and the merchant would hand me what he called an English cloth, a *first rate* article—he would say—lately imported, and we can afford it cheap; and here is an American cloth from one of the best manufactories in the United States, and I can afford it a little cheaper than I offered the other, although it is a *better* cloth; you can have it for eight dollars per yard. Too much. Well, if that is too high, here is a French cloth. We obtained it in Montreal, and between you and me, it was smuggled, so that we can afford it much cheaper than though I had paid duties on it. You may have it for five dollars per yard, only not let it be known. But I concluded that a man who would smuggle would lie, and said of him and his goods "part cotton."

When I see the farmer pack up his produce for market so as to deceive the purchaser, by putting the best side out, and concealing the part that it is almost worthless, I think him an exception to the general rule, that "farmers are the most honest men in the community," and say of his honesty, "part cotton."

When I see young men wholly indifferent to the subject of religion, neglecting to cultivate and improve their moral and intellectual faculties, I think of their future prospects and usefulness, "part cotton."

When I hear men talk of religion, and at the same time indulge in words of profanity and obscenity, I think of their morals and politeness, "part cotton."

When I see a man with a kind and affectionate family, spend his evenings at a store or in a bar-room, in preference to his home, complaining of poverty and hard times, and yet spending his money for rum, and his time for naught, I say of him, as a husband and father, "part cotton."

When I hear a man advising his children to keep good company, and shun those places where the idle and the vicious resort, while he neglects to do it himself, I say of the *advice*, it is excellent, but of the *example*, "part cotton."

When I see men calling at the tavern every time they return from public worship, I think of them, if they had the spirit of Christ, they would hardly need the spirit of rum, and of their moral influence, "part cotton."

When I see men of good hearts, kind and affectionate to all, friends to every body but themselves, being their own worst enemies, because they do not control their own evil habits, professedly interested in the cause of truth, I pity them for their misfortunes, and love them for their *good* qualities, but am constrained to say of their religious influence, "part cotton."

When I hear a man talk largely of the importance of religious instruction, and *paying* enough to enable the minister to live *with* the people, and yet never fulfil his promise to pay, though abundantly able, I say of his religious profession, "part cotton."

When I see a man make pretensions in favor of one faith, and give his influence, if he has any, in favor of another, merely because he has some little pique towards some of the advocates of the former, or thinks the latter a little more popular, and that he shall get a little paltry gain by it, I say of his principles, "part cotton."

When I see the people attend meeting merely to see and be seen, and of course, having little knowledge or understanding of the religious exercises, I think of their devotions, "part cotton."

When I see a preacher all affectation *talking* much about humility, assuming important and unnatural airs, taking a view of his own dear self at every mirror, condemning his ministerial brethren, whose outward deportment is not suited exactly to his peculiar taste, although they may possess more real principle, I think, judging by the fruits, that he posseses more external, than internal religion, and I say of his humility, "part cotton."

When I read a sermon, or hear one preached, containing numerous great swelling, high sounding words, or heavy adjectives, weighing, say from one to five tons, I think of the author, must be a light affair, after having been delivered of such a burden, and of the sermon, "part cotton."

But lest the reader should say of this article, "part cotton," and refuse to read it, I will only add, that it is much easier seeing "cotton" in our neighbor's fabrics, than in our own; and that whenever I have had sufficient moral courage to examine myself, I have involuntarily exclaimed, "part cotton." G. K. S.

AFRICAN CANDOR.—A mechanic went to the house of a farmer to buy some wheat, and inquired the price.

"Do you want it very much?" inquired an honest negro who had charge of the granary.

"Yes," said the mechanic, "but why do you ask that question?"

"'Cause massa say if you want it very much, the price is one dollar and a half; but if you don't want it none at all a' most, you may have it for a dollar."

CAST IRON CHURCH—The following is extracted from the London Mechanics Magazine:—

"St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in Great Britain.

"The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast iron window of stained glass."

It is not, perhaps, generally known that a great portion of the large manufactories erected in England within the last ten years, are all iron excepting the walls. And within two years past, several cottages and country villas have been put up near London, which are exclusively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimney, sash, &c.—*Exchange Paper.*

WHY WOMAN WAS TAKEN FROM THE RIBS.—Mathew Henry, says:—"Woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head to top him—not out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him—but out of his side to be equal with him; under his arm to be protected; and near his heart to be beloved."

A polite man is one that does not fling brickbats at his neighbor's windows, because he has not been invited.

A MATHEMATICIAN.—"Oh dear!" blubbered out an urchin who had just been suffering from the application of the birch. "O my! they tell me about forty rods make a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let him get sich a plaguy licken as I've had, and they'll find that *one rod makes an acher.*"

"Oh! you flatterer!" as the pretty girl said to the mirror.

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gave, said to her, "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks, why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap a harvest."

There is a maiden lady in Connecticut who is so extremely nice in her notions of female modesty, that she turned off her washerwoman because she put her clothes in the same tub with those of a young man!

"*Teeth inserted here,*" as the bull dog said when he bit the loafer.

'Committees of *relief* and *vigilance*,'—gangs of pickpockets.

"I am *inn*-disposed," as the dry traveller said when he saw the tavern sign.—*Atlas.*

EXTRAORDINARY CAT.—"A cat of extraordinary intelligence," says a writer in Bentley, "was lately seen feeding a kitten with starch, to make it stand upright!"

Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL, *Principal.*

Aided by competent assistants.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on Monday, May 31, and continue eleven weeks. The unexpected patronage of the Spring term has rendered necessary the employment of two assistants (a gentleman and a lady) and an enlargement of the building. Arrangements are already made for the enlargement of the school room with the addition of a spacious class room, the whole to be in readiness for the commencement of the term.

A valuable Library has been purchased, and a reading room is to be added next term.

The success of the spring term is a satisfactory pledge that the advantages to be received here are of a high order.

The same general features will characterise the Institution as heretofore announced.

Especial attention will be given to the female department and to the natural sciences during the summer term.

Lectures will be given on Geology and Mineralogy, also on Education and the Art of Teaching.

Thorough instruction in the languages and other studies necessary for admission to College may be expected.

Tuition for the term in common English branches $3
" " In higher branches and Languages $4

To those who attend a shorter period the tuition *per week* will be from 30 to 40 cents.

Drawing and painting will be an extra charge according to the number of lessons.

Use of Library and Reading Room per term 25 cents
Contingent expenses per term 25 cents.
Board in good families per week from $1 25 to $1 50.

It is very desirable that all who design to attend should be present at the opening of the term. A public address will be delivered on Monday evening.

For admission to the Institution and for board application may be made to either of the Directors or the Principal. ZADOC LONG, WM. W COMSTOCK.
SAM'L F. BROWN, WILLIAM COLE,
Buckfield, April 27, 1841. JAMES JEWETT.

Bethel Academy.

THE Summer Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of June next, and continue eleven weeks, under the continued instruction of Mr. Moses Soule.

Tuition $2 50 and $3 00 per term. Board from $1 25 to $1 50 per week. WM. FRYE, Sec'y.
Bethel, May 20th, 1841. 3w3

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, Overseers of the Poor of the town of Norway, having made suitable provision for the support of John Thomas, wife and five minor children of the said Thomas, hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him or them on account of said town of Norway, as no debts of their contracting will be allowed after this date.

HENRY C. REED, }
SOLOMON NOBLE, } Overseers of the
ICHABOD BARTLETT, } Poor of the town of Norway.

Norway, May 20, 1841. *6w4

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, on the nineteenth day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Turner, the real estate of Harrison Merrill, late of Turner, in said County of Oxford, deceased, subject to the widow's dower therein Said estate consists of one undivided half of Lot, numbered one hundred ninety seven and about forty six acres off of the Easterly end of Lot two hundred eighteen in said town of Turner

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

LUTHER BAILEY, Administrator.
Turner, May 25, 1841. 3w4

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

On the petition of JAMES BONNEY, guardian of Charles C. Buck and Octavia Buck minor heirs of Henry G. Buck, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said wards as may be necessary to produce seventy-five dollars.

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in said Paris three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w4 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one

HANNAH ABBOTT, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her petition for allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
*3w4 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

WILSON DEARBORN, Administrator of the estate of Luther Whiting, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
*3w4 Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JULETTY FOSTER, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Seth Foster late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said County on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w4 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

MOSES STONE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mercy Merritt late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w4 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JONATHAN SWIFT Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow for an allowance out of the said deceased's personal Estate,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w4 Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator on the estate of

BARNUM JONES,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, May 25, 1841. 3w4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ISAAC LEAVETT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ALBERT WINSLOW.
Turner, May 25, 1841. *3w4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

GOEN KNIGHT,

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ORVILL KNIGHT.
Peru, May 25, 1841. 3w4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

GILMAN ROWE,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM RUSS.
Paris, May 25, 1841. *3w4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES M. RAND,

late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY GIBSON.
Brownfield, May 25, 1841. 3w4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN P. SMITH,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH SMITH.
Denmark, May 25, 1841. *3w4

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ALEXANDER H. BUZZY, Administrator of the estate of William H. Buzzy, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
*3w4 Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

CROMBIE ATHERTON,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY ATHERTON.
Waterford, May 25, 1841. 3w4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

PHILLIP ABBOTT,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DAVID ABBOTT, 3d.
Rumford, May 25, 1841. *3w4

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—USHER.

(Formerly Stoneham)

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and real estate in the town of Ursher, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839, and for deficiency of highway tax for the year 1838, in bill's committed to me as Collector for said town of Ursher for the year 1839 by the Assessors of said town, which remain due and unpaid, viz:—

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. Division.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	$	Tax. $	Deficiency for 1838. $	Total. $
G. McAllister,	11			70	43	2 42			
Wm. Stiles	10			50	50	1 14			
	16			100	60	1 50			
	3	2	1	100	50	1 30			
	4	2	4	100	45	1 17			
	5	2	4	100	40	1 04			
	1	1	11	100	80	2 08			
	4	1	10	100	50	1 30			
	1-25	1	9	50	25	65			
	1 26	2	2	50	45	1 17			
Z. McAllister,	5			100	50	1 30			
	6			140	45	1 17			
	14			100	300	7 80			
	17			100	58	1 30			
	18			100	60	1 56			
	1 2 19			50	25	65			
	1-21			50	25	65			
	2	2	5	100	25	65			
	4	2	6	100	20	52			
	111	1		100	40	1 04			
	102	1		100	50	1 04			
	3			100	65	1 69			
	110	1		100	40	1 04			
	20			100	62	1 62			
	22			100	40	1 04			
M. Hutchins &	23			100	50	1 30			
Z. McAllister,	25			100	50	1 30			
	26			100	40	1 04			
	27			100	40	1 04			
	28			100	40	1 04			
	29			100	50	1 30			
	30			100	40	1 04			
	31			100	60	1 56			
J. & Z. Wardwell,	6	1	5	100	75			5 25	
	10	1		100	10	26			
	88	1		100	10	26			
	2	2	4	100	15	39		1 05	1 44
	3	2	3	100	15	39			
	3	2	4	100	15	39			
	114	1		100	5	13			
	1	2	5	50	30	78	2 10	2 28	
	99	1		100	5	15		23	43
	7	1	3	100	80	2 08			
	89	1		100	4	11			
	72	1		100	4	11			
Unknown,	1-227	letter	D	50	1	3		7	10
	28	letter	D	100	2	5		14	19
	1-429	letter	D	25	3	8		7	15
	31	letter	D	100	4	11		28	39
	32	letter	D	100	5	13		35	48
	33	letter	D	73	35	91	2	45	3 36
	35	letter	D	25	6	16			
	1 2 73	1		58	1	3		7	10
	Gore			150	45	1 17	3	15	4 32
	87	1		75	3	8		21	29
	88	1		75	3	8		21	29
	105	1		100	3	7		21	29
	103	1		50	1	3		21	24
	101	1		30	30	78	2	10	2 88
	103	1		100	40	1 04	2	08	3 12
	100	1		100	30	78	2	10	2 88
	109	1		100	7	19		49	68
	104	1		100	4	11		28	39
	3	2	5	100	25	65	1	75	2 40
Unknown	1	3	D	108	46	1 17	3	15	4 32
	3	1	9	140	50	4 30	3	50	4 80
	113	1		100	25	65	1	75	2 40
	2	3	D	100	40	1 04	2	80	3 84
	30	letter	D	75	4	11		28	39
Abel Robins, or	5	3	A	100	40	1 04			1 04
unknown,	5	3	C	100	25	65			65
	1 24	3	D	75	25	65	1	75	2 40
S. A. Bradley,	1 26	3	C	75	25	65			65
	1-25	3	D	50	20	52	2	10	2 72
	34	letter	D	75	30	78		42	1 20
	1-27	1	4	50	45		3	15	3 60
	7	1	9	100	25		1	75	2 00
Deficiency of	1	1	9	25	24		1	61	1 84
	1	1	10	100	25		1	75	2 00
	87			100	30		2	10	2 40
	72			100	4			26	32
Unknown,	21			50	30		2	10	2 40
	2	4	2	50	25		1	75	2 00
	1-27	1	2	50	42		3	15	3 60
	5	3	6	100	30		2	10	2 40
	6	3	6	100	22		1	54	1 76
	89			100	4			20	32

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me on or before Wednesday, the twenty fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall, at the Store of William H. Rand, in said Usher, proceed to sell so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and all charges thereon.

ORIS PARKER, Collector of the town of Usher.
Usher, May 24, 1841. 3w4

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the nineteenth day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M on the premises, all the Real Estate of which Stephen Emerson, late of Livermore, in said County, died possessed, for the payment of his debts and incidental charges. Said estate is situated in said Livermore, on the East side of the River, about four miles from Wayne Village, on the Stage Road from Augusta to Bethel, being a good farm containing about 80 acres with buildings thereon, cuts annually about 25 tons of Hay a good proportion of pasture and tillage, subject to a Mortgage of seven hundred dollars and interest to be paid annually.

For terms and a more particular description apply at the sale to FRANCIS F. HAINES, Administrator.
Livermore, May 25, 1841 3w4

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

THE RESURECTION, OR PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dara Baez, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS,—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the **Resurection, or Persian Pills,** upon those about to become *Mothers*, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all who would become mothers, to make use of the* Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about home in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We cheerfully say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eop1

JEW DAVID'S OR Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or to pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1839, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster*, and of the (as he wonderful) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restored. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, nervous toothache, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Scrofulous humors, Knots, Worms, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of it plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in its primary stages—It destroys inflamation by producing a copious perspiration.—No Physician should be without it.

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DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever them cha acter, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy but suffering humanity fully demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of these *impudent frauds*, so *eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate* turn all solid support for preventing the public a *remedy* that may be *usefully, justly appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines*. When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile*, or *Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is further considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *three many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this unamble discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience*. This unsophisticated mixture with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens* nature, and works its wonders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphan conflict* with the destructive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *new paper celebrity*, which, by occupying the places of efficient remedies are often FATAL,—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*; instead of rousing her inside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone; and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDELL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; G. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Cutts, Minot; J. & W. Stevens, Greenwood; W. K. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Baker & Co., Rumford; J. H. Warriwell, Rumford; Graham & Kneeland, Rumford; Wm Walker, Peru; J. M. Dodson, Canton; J. Coombs, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y47